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MR. PELLEGRINO: Good morning, your Honor, Louis
Pellegrino for the United States. With me at counsel table is
AUSA Adam Hobson.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. HENRY: Good morning, your Honor, Brad Henry for Mr. Wells, who is seated to my right. He is signing the plea as we speak.

THE COURT: Good morning.

Good morning, Mr. Wells. Go ahead and sign the plea.

Mr. Henry, do I understand correctly that your client wishes to plead guilty?

MR. HENRY: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hobson, I ask you to move that way. Thank you. That's good.

Mr. Wells, your attorney has told me that you wish to plead guilty. Before that can happen, I need to ask some questions to be sure that you're pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for any other reason and that you fully understand the rights that you are giving up and the consequences of your plea.

Ms. Caliendo, can you please swear in Mr. Wells.

(Defendant sworn)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please state your full name for the record and spell your last name.

1 THE DEFENDANT: Perry James Wells, W-e-l-l-s. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Wells, I am going to ask you to pull 3 one of those mics so it's in front of you because you speak 4 fairly softly. 5 Mr. Wells, you are now under oath. What that means 6 is, if you answer any of my questions falsely, the government 7 can use your answer against you in a prosecution for perjury or 8 for making a false statement. 9 Do you understand that? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: How old are you? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Fifty. 13 THE COURT: How far did you go in school? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Ninth grade. 15 THE COURT: Are you able to read and understand 16 English? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been 19 under the care of a doctor or a psychiatrist? 20 THE DEFENDANT: No. 21 THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or hospitalized 22 for any mental illness or any type of addiction, including drug 2.3 or alcohol addiction?

THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken any

THE DEFENDANT: No.

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2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Does either attorney have any question about the defendant's competence to enter a guilty plea at this time?

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MR. PELLEGRINO: No, your Honor.

MR. HENRY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: On the basis of the defendant's responses to my questions and my observations of his demeanor, I find that he is fully competent to enter an informed guilty plea at this time.

Mr. Wells, before I accept your guilty plea I am going to describe to you the rights that you have that you will be giving up if you plead guilty. Please listen carefully. If you don't understand any of my questions or if you just need an opportunity to talk to your attorney, tell me that and I will stop and give you an opportunity to talk to Mr. Henry. OK?

THE DEFENDANT: Can I talk to him now?

THE COURT: Yes.

OK?

MR. HENRY: OK.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You're OK?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Wells, your attorney has told me that

## JECASE 1:19-cr-00212-VEC Document 125 Filed 12/11/19 Page 6 of 22

you wish to plead guilty. You have the right to plead not guilty and to persist in that plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: You have the right to be represented by an attorney at trial and at every other stage of the proceedings.

If you cannot afford an attorney, an attorney will be appointed to represent you without cost to you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You have the right to a speedy and public trial by a jury on the charges against you which are contained in the indictment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you went to trial, you would be presumed innocent and the government would be required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that you were guilty. You would not have to prove that you are innocent at trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you went to trial, you would have the right to see and hear all of the witnesses and your attorney could cross-examine the witnesses that the government calls.

Do you understand that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: If you went to trial, your attorney could object to the government's evidence. You would also have the right to present evidence and the right to compel witnesses to come to court to testify in your behalf.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you went to trial, you would have the right to testify if you wanted to, but you could not be forced to testify if you did not want to. If you chose not to testify, I would tell the jury that they could not hold that against you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, the jury would be composed of 12 people and all 12 would have to agree that the government has proven you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial, you would have the right to appeal the verdict.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and I accept your

THE COURT: Mr. Pellegrino, what are the elements of this offense.

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1 MR. PELLEGRINO: There are two, your Honor: First, 2 that two or more persons entered into the unlawful agreement 3 charged in the indictment; and, second, that the defendant 4 knowingly and willfully became a member of the conspiracy. 5 And, in addition, to meet the statutory requirements, the 6 government would have to demonstrate beyond a reasonable doubt 7 that the defendant either distributed or possessed with the 8 intent to distribute 28 grams and more of a substance containing detectable substances of cocaine base. 9

THE COURT: Mr. Wells, if you don't plead guilty the government would have to prove all of the elements that Mr. Pellegrino just laid out beyond a reasonable doubt at trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: The maximum possible penalty for the crime that you are offering to plead guilty to is a term of imprisonment of up to 40 years, a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of five years, a term of supervised release that must be at least four years, but it could be as long as the rest of your life, a fine of \$5 million or two times the pecuniary gain from the crime or two times the pecuniary loss from the crime, whichever one of those numbers is the largest, and a mandatory special assessment of \$100.

Do you understand that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Supervised release means that you will be subject to monitoring and supervision after you are released from prison.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: There are terms and conditions of supervised release that you have to comply with. If you don't comply with those terms and conditions, you can be returned to prison without a jury trial.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you violate the terms and conditions of supervised release and you are sent back to prison, that new prison term can be for all or part of the term of supervised release. You will not necessarily get credit for time that you have already served on supervised release.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If I accept your guilty plea and I adjudge you guilty, that adjudication may deprive you of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, the right to possess any type of a firearm, and the right to hold certain professional licenses.

1 Do you understand that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Mr. Wells, are you a United States 3 4 citizen? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Where were you born? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: In New York, Queens. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Wells, there are sentencing quidelines 9 that I am going to have to consider in determining the 10 appropriate sentence in your case. 11 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 13 THE COURT: Have you talked to your attorney about how 14 the guidelines will apply in this case? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: I am going to have to calculate a 17 guideline range and consider that range in determining what 18 your sentence will be. 19 Do you understand that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: But in addition to determining what the 22 quideline range is, I'll also have to consider the sentencing 2.3 factors that are set forth in federal law. Federal law

requires me to consider a number of other factors about you and

about the offense in determining the appropriate sentence in

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2 Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Even after I determine what the guideline range is, these other factors could lead me to a sentence that is either above or below the guideline range.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If your attorney or anyone else has attempted to estimate or predict what your sentence will be, their estimate or prediction could be wrong.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: It's perfectly appropriate for you and your attorney to talk about how your sentence will be determined, but nobody can give you any assurance of what your sentence will actually be. It's my job to determine your sentence, and I can't do that until I have done all the other things that I have just described.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So nobody, not even I, can today predict what your sentence will be.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Wells, I'm stressing this at some 1 2 length because it's important for you to understand that if 3 your sentence is different from what anyone has estimated or 4 predicted it will be or what you hope it will be, that will not be a grounds for you to withdraw your guilty plea. 5 6 Do you understand that? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 THE COURT: If you are sentenced to prison, there is 9 no parole and, therefore, you cannot be released early on 10 parole. Do you understand that? 11 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: I've been given a copy of the plea 14 agreement which we will mark as Court Exhibit 1. 15 Is that your signature on the plea agreement? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Did you read the agreement before you 18 signed it? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20

THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your attorney before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Are there any agreements, promises, or understandings with the government that are not contained in the plea agreement?

1 THE DEFENDANT: No.

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THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or forced you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Other than what's in the plea agreement, has anyone promised you anything or offered you any inducement to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone made a promise to you of what your sentence will be?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

agreement is what's called a waiver of the statute of limitations. What that waiver means is that if for some reason at some point in the future your plea is withdrawn or your conviction is vacated, the government would be allowed to charge you at that point in time in the future with any crime they could charge you with today, notwithstanding the passage of time.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The plea agreement also contains an agreement or a stipulation between you and the government regarding the sentencing guidelines calculation that your attorney and the government attorney believe applies in your

case. That's an agreement between you and the government and it's binding on the government and it's binding on you, but it is not binding on me.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Regardless of what you and the government have agreed to, I am going to make my own guidelines calculation. 99 percent of the time I come up with the same thing that the attorneys have, but it is not always the same.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Another provision of the plea agreement is that you are waiving your right to appeal your sentence or to collaterally attack your sentence so long as I sentence you within or below the guideline range that the attorneys believe applies in your case. So in your case that means so long as your sentence is 135 months or less, if your sentence is 135 months or less, you are agreeing not to appeal.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Wells, in order to accept your guilty plea I have to be convinced that you're actually guilty of this crime.

Can you tell me what you did that makes you guilty.

If you are going to read something, I am going to ask you to

1 read slowly.

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THE DEFENDANT: Sometime between October 2016 and March 2019, in the Southern District of New York, I agreed with another person to possess with the intent to distribute cocaine base. I knew what I was doing was wrong when I did it.

THE COURT: Let's back up. You said you agreed with another person to possess with intent to distribute cocaine base. What do you mean by that? What did you agree to do with the cocaine base, you or the other person?

THE DEFENDANT: I agreed to sell it.

THE COURT: Was there more than 28 grams of cocaine base involved with your agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You said you did this in the Southern District of New York. Can you tell me more precisely where.

THE DEFENDANT: South Jamaica, Queens.

THE COURT: South Jamaica, Queens is in the Eastern District of New York. Did you have customers that were in either Manhattan or the Bronx or did you travel through Manhattan or the Bronx to get cocaine?

THE DEFENDANT: No. I was in South Jamaica.

THE COURT: You were solely operating in Queens?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Pellegrino, you want to tell me how there is venue.

1 MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes, your Honor. The government 2 would proffer that other individuals in the conspiracy traveled 3 through the Southern District of New York to obtain crack 4 cocaine and, in addition, there were crack cocaine sales in the 5 Bronx that were reasonably foreseeable to the defendant. THE COURT: Mr. Wells, when you agreed to sell crack, 6 7 did you know that what you were doing was wrong and against the 8 law? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Did anybody threaten or coerce or force 11 you to agree to sell crack cocaine? 12 THE DEFENDANT: No. 13 THE COURT: Does either attorney want me to make 14 further inquiry? 15 MR. PELLEGRINO: No. Thank you, your Honor. 16 MR. HENRY: Thank you, your Honor. No. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Henry, do you know of any valid 18 defense that would prevail at trial or any reason why your 19 client should not be permitted to plead guilty? 20 MR. HENRY: No, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Do you believe there is an adequate 22 factual basis to support the plea? 2.3 MR. HENRY: I do, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Pellegrino, do you believe there is an

adequate factual basis to support the plea?

1 MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Wells, how do you plead to the lesser-included offense of Count One, guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty voluntarily and of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The indictment that you are charged with, Mr. Wells, includes a forfeiture allegation. Pursuant to that allegation, the government alleges that you are required to forfeit to the government the proceeds of the drug conspiracy and any property that was used in any way to facilitate or further the drug conspiracy.

Do you agree to forfeit such property to the government?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I find that there is an adequate factual basis for the plea, that Mr. Wells understands the rights that he is giving up and is waiving those rights knowingly and voluntarily. I find Mr. Wells understands the consequences of his plea, including the potential sentence that may be imposed, and has agreed to forfeit the proceeds of the crime and property that was used to commit or facilitate the crime.

Because I find that the defendant's plea is entered knowingly and voluntarily and is supported by an independent

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factual basis for each and every element of the crime charged,

I accept his guilty plea.

I direct that a presentence investigation be conducted by the probation office and that a presentence report be prepared.

Mr. Wells, you are going to be interviewed by the probation office as part of the presentence investigation process. You can and you should have your attorney with you for that interview. If you decide to talk to the probation officer, it's important that what you tell probation is truthful and complete. The report that they prepare is very important to me in determining what an appropriate sentence is in your case, so it's important that I have complete information concerning you.

The probation department will prepare a draft report which they will provide to Mr. Henry. Mr. Henry will provide it to you. Please read it carefully. If anything in it isn't correct, make sure that you tell Mr. Henry so he can tell probation so the report can be corrected before I see it. Both you and your attorney will have an opportunity to speak on your behalf at the time of sentencing.

Mr. Henry, can you please schedule his interview in the next two weeks.

Mr. Pellegrino, can the government please provide a statement of the government's case to probation within the next

two weeks.

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Do we have a sentencing date?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes. February 21 at 2 p.m.
Submissions due February 7.

THE COURT: What's the story with bail?

MR. PELLEGRINO: The government seeks remand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Henry.

MR. HENRY: Your Honor, we would ask that Mr. Wells be allowed to remain out on bail. I recognize that this is a mandatory detention case due to the nature of the charges.

Under 3145, the Court has discretion in certain instances to allow a person to remain out on bail.

Mr. Wells has been out on bail during this case. The Court granted that request in opposition to the government.

But since that time he has done a remarkable job. He has had no run-ins with pretrial.

I spoke to Mr. Rothman yesterday, and Mr. Wells has spoken with him also, the pretrial officer, about the electronic monitoring. He is under home detention. But he is working. He went out and got a job as a maintenance person at a local McDonald's, where he has been working during the time that he has been out.

And during that time he has also been living with his mother. His mother was able to make it today, sitting there.

But his mother is elderly and she does have some health problems, and Mr. Wells assists her when he is home with doing household things and getting her to the doctor and doing the other kinds of activities that she needs some help with.

Mr. Wells is the only person that lives with her. His brother, her other son, lives upstairs in the same building, but, as came out in the bail hearing, he lives with a long-term girlfriend.

Mr. Wells would appreciate the opportunity to stay out to continue to assist his mother, to help pay the bills through the job that he has been able to procure and then come to sentencing, and there is no doubt that he would do that. He has been here faithfully every time and followed pretrial's conditions and rules without fail.

THE COURT: Mr. Pellegrino.

MR. PELLEGRINO: Your Honor, those items are none of the items that typically qualify for special circumstances under the case law in this circuit. The government believes that remand is still appropriate.

THE COURT: Mr. Henry and Mr. Wells, I'm sorry. That just doesn't satisfy the statutory requirement. I don't agree with the statute. I don't think it's ill-advised. I think Congress made a mistake in passing it, but my hands are tied. That's not sort of the special circumstances that the statute anticipates.

Mr. Wells, I'm sorry. At this point your bail is revoked and you're remanded. MR. HENRY: May I point out, your Honor, I don't know if this makes a difference or not, but shortly before I came into court we learned that MCC's heat is out. So he will go probably immediately to the MCC where they have --THE COURT: I'm sure they will get the heat back. They also have cold weather gear, we have been told. Again, I'm sorry. My hands are tied on this. I'll see you all in February. (Adjourned) 2.3